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ABRIDGED LIST OF FEDERAL LAWS APPLICABLE TO AGRICULTURE

(Including Reference to Former Functions)

(December 7, 1796: George Washington in his last message to Congress recommended the use of public funds in aid of agriculture and the establishment of boards to collect and diffuse agricultural information. January 11, 1797: A committee of the House of Representatives recommended the establishment of a national agricultural board or society. The House established a committee on agriculture in 1820 and the Senate one in 1825. In 1828 Congress authorized the publication of a manual, prepared by Richard Rush, Secretary of the Treasury, and containing the best available information on the culture and manufacture of silk, and also of Count Von Hazzi's Treatise on the Rearing of Silk-Worms.)

March 3, 1839: Congress authorized the Commissioner of Patents to expend the sum of $1,000 for the collection of agricultural statistics and for other agricultural purposes. (5 Stat. 353.)

May 15, 1862: A law establishing a Department of Agriculture under a commissioner, the general design and duties of which were to acquire and to diffuse among the people of the United States useful information on subjects connected with agriculture, in the most general and comprehensive sense of that word, and to procure, propagate, and distribute among the people new and valuable seeds and plants. (12 Stat. 387.)

June 2, 1862: The first Morrill Land-Grant College Act, granting (origin of grants-in-aid) to each of the States an amount of public land equal to 30,000 acres for each Senator and Representative it had in Congress, or the equivalent in land script, proceeds from the sale of which were to be used for the endowment, support, and maintenance of at least one college where the leading subjects would be branches of learning related to agriculture and the mechanic arts. August 30, 1890: The second Morrill Land-Grant College Act providing further endowments for more precisely specified educational purposes, and also authorizing the establishment of colleges for Negroes in States or Territories where a distinction of race and color is made in the admission of students. March 4, 1907: The so-called Nelson Amendment appropriating $25,000 to colleges of agriculture and mechanic arts with the provision that a portion of the funds might be used for the training of teachers of elementary agriculture. (7 U.S.C. 301-08, 321-28.)

May 29, 1884: An act establishing the Bureau of Animal Industry, intended to prevent exportation of diseased cattle, and the spread of contagious, infectious, and communicable diseases of domestic animals and live poultry. (7 U.S.C. 391.)

Note: U. S. Code citations are to the 1940 Edition; in the absence of code references, citations are to U. S. Statutes at Large.

March 2, 1887: The Hatch Agricultural Experiment Stations Act, authorizing the establishment, under the direction of the land-grant colleges, of stations in the several States to conduct experiments relating to agricultural subjects, these stations forming departments of the land-grant colleges. March 16, 1906: The Adams Act for the same general purposes as the Hatch Act, but emphasizing original researches or experiments; no part of the Adams Act can be used for printing and only 5 percent for buildings or purchase of land. February 24, 1925: The Purnell Act provides a total of $60,000 to each State; emphasizing economic and social research and permitting expenditure of 10 percent for buildings and land; also providing for printing. June 29, 1935: The Bankhead-Jones Law providing for a government allotment of $5,000,000 for agricultural research, 60 percent of which is allotted to the State experiment stations; and 40 percent to the Secretary of Agriculture; funds allotted to the States in an amount which bears the same ratio to the total amount to be allotted as the rural population of the State bears to the rural population...of all States. To receive these funds each State must show an expenditure from State funds of equal amounts for agricultural investigation. These funds are to be used for "research into laws and principles underlying basic problems of agriculture in its broadest aspects." June 20, 1936: Extension of the benefits of Adams, Purnell, and Capper-Ketcham acts to the Territory of Alaska. August 28, 1937: An act to extend the benefits of Section 21 of the Bankhead-Jones Act to Puerto Rico. (7 U.S.C. 362, 363, 365, 368, 377-79.)

February 9, 1889: The law making the USDA an executive department under supervision and control of a Secretary of Agriculture to be appointed by the President, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate. (5 U.S.C. 512.)

August 30, 1890: An act to suspend the importation of all or any class of livestock for a limited time when necessary to protect animals in the United States from infectious or contagious diseases and to set up quarantines of imported animals when need arises; the act also provided for the inspection of animals imported and those intended for export. (21 U.S.C. 101-07.)

October 1, 1890: An act transferring the meteorological work then carried on by the Army Signal Corps to the Department of Agriculture, and creating the Weather Bureau. (15 U.S.C. 311.)

March 3, 1891: An act authorizing the President to reserve public lands as forest reserves (now called national forests). (16 U.S.C. 471 and 473.) June 4, 1897: An act containing the principal provisions governing the administration of all national forests and authorizing the promulgation of rules and regulations and the establishment of service necessary in regulating their occupancy and use. (16 U.S.C. 471, 475-482, and 551.) February 1, 1905: An act placing such reservations under the administrative jurisdiction of the Department of Agriculture. (16 U.S.C. 472.) March 1, 1911: An act creating the National Forest Reservation Commission and authorizing the acquisition, with the Commission's approval, of lands on the watersheds of navigable streams needed in regulating the flow of such streams or for the production of timber; also authorizing cooperation with States in protecting from fire private and State forest lands located on the watersheds of navigable waters. (16 U.S.C. 480, 500, 513-519, 521, 552, and 563.)

March 2, 1897: An act, as amended, to control the importation of tea inferior to established standards and setting up a board of experts to prepare and submit to the Secretary of Agriculture standard samples of tea. The provisions of this act were carried out by the Food and Drug Administration which was transferred from the Department of Agriculture to the Federal Security Administration by Reorganization Plan IV. (21 U.S.C. 41-50.)

May 9, 1902: The adulterated and renovated butter act, regulating the manufacture of these products under special taxes and providing inspection of establishments under authority of the Secretary of Agriculture, and the promulgation by him of such regulations as might be required. (26 U.S.C. 2320-26.)

June 3, 1902: An act which made the Divisions of Soils, Forestry, and Chemistry into Bureaus and combined the Divisions of Botany, Pomology, Vegetable Physiology and Pathology, Agrostology, and Experimental Gardens and Grounds into the Bureau of Plant Industry. (5 U.S.C. 524.)

February 2, 1903: An act authorizing regulation of the exportation and transportation of livestock, from any place in the United States where the Secretary of Agriculture has reason to believe communicable livestock diseases exist, to any other State, Territory, or the District of Columbia, or to foreign countries; and authorizing the Secretary to take such measures as he may deem proper to prevent the introduction into, or the dissemination within, the United States of communicable diseases of animals. (21 U.S.C. 112, 113, 120, 121.)

March 3, 1905: The Insect Pest Act, as amended, forbidding interstate transportation of enumerated insect pests via any means, except for scientific purposes under such rules and regulations as are promulgated by the Secretary of Agriculture. (7 U.S.C. 141-48)

March 3, 1905: An act empowering the Secretary of Agriculture to quarantine any State or Territory or the District of Columbia when he determines that livestock therein are affected with any communicable disease, and prohibiting the movement of livestock therefrom except upon compliance with regulations prescribed by him. (21 U.S.C. 123-124.)

June 29, 1906: The Twenty-eight Hour Law, providing for care of animals in transit, regulating interstate transportation of animals, confinement, unloading for rest, water and feeding. (45 U.S.C. 71-4.)

June 30, 1906: Food and Drugs Act (34 Stat. 768), superseded by Federal Food, Drug, and Cosmetics Act of June 25, 1938. (52 Stat. 1040.)

March 4, 1907: The Meat Inspection Act authorizing the examination of animals, meat, meat-food products, used in interstate or foreign commerce, and inspection of slaughter and packing establishments, and regulating exportation of livestock. (21 U.S.C. 71-96.) June 10, 1942: An act authorizing the Secretary of Agriculture upon application by intrastate commerce meat-packing establishments to provide for Federal meat inspections at such establishments in order to facilitate the purchase of meat and meat-food products by Federal agencies during the war emergency. (56 Stat. 351.)

May 23, 1908: Dairy Products Exports Act which promotes commerce with foreign countries in connection with dairy products by preventing the exportation of such products unless the same have been inspected and certified. (21 U.S.C. 94a.)

April 26, 1910: The Insecticide Act, prohibiting the sale or transportation in interstate commerce of adulterated or misbranded insecticides and fungicides and providing for seizure of same. (7 U.S.C. 121-134.)

August 3, 1912: An act establishing a standard barrel for apples followed, August 31, 1916, by the Standard Container Act of 1916 (15 U.S.C. 251-56), establishing standards for climax baskets, and one establishing standards for hampers and round-stave baskets. May 21, 1928, The Standard Container Act of 1928 (15 U.S.C. 257a-257i) with regulations for enforcement within reasonable tolerances.

August 20, 1912: The Plant Quarantine Act, regulating importation and interstate shipment of plants, plant products, and other commodities to prevent introduction into and spread within the U. S. of injurious plant diseases and insect pests, and establishing the Federal Horticultural Board. (7 U.S.C. 151-167.) July 31, 1947: Plant Quarantine. Amends Plant Quarantine Act of 1912 by adding new proviso to Sec. 1 which authorizes Secretary to limit the entry of nursery stock from foreign countries and, when necessary, require that it be grown under post-entry quarantine to determine whether it is infested or infected with plant pests not discernable at port of entry inspection, and if found to be infested or infected to prescribe remedial measures deemed necessary to prevent spread of plant pests. (Public Law 290, 80th Cong.)

August 24, 1912: The Importation of Adulterated Seeds Act, as amended, prohibiting importation into the U. S. of seeds which are adulterated or unfit for seeding purposes, and providing for criminal prosecution of persons who knowingly violate the act. (7 U.S.C. 111-16.)

March 4, 1913: An act to prevent preparation and sale in any place under the jurisdiction of the U. S. of worthless or harmful viruses, serums, toxins, and analogous products for domestic animals, or importation or interstate shipment of same. Secretary is authorized to regulate preparation of such products for sale in the D. of C., Territories, or other places under the jurisdiction of the Federal Government, and for interstate shipment. (21 U.S.C. 151-58.)

May 8, 1914: The Agricultural Extension or Smith-Lever Act providing for cooperative work with land-grant colleges in giving instruction and practical demonstrations in agriculture and home economics to persons not in attendance; also for imparting such information through field demonstrations, publications, and otherwise, whereupon farm management and farmers' cooperative demonstration work carried on by the Bureau of Plant Industry was discontinued. The Federal Government appropriated funds to carry out the purposes of the act which had to be matched by equal sums appropriated by legislature of States in question, or provided by the State, county, college, local authority, or individual contributions from within each State for maintenance of work; Federal funds granted to the States in the proportion which the rural population of each State bore to the total population of all the States. May 22, 1928: The Capper-Ketcham Act, providing funds for agricultural extension work, required that at least 80 percent of all appropriations under this act totaling $17,280,000 be utilized for payment of salaries of extension agents in counties and, for the first time, recognized junior work with boys and girls. June 29, 1935: Section 21 of the Bankhead-Jones Act of 1935, providing an ultimate final appropriation of $12,000,000 annually to be allotted to the several States under same terms and conditions as Smith-Lever Act of May 8, 1914, except that $980,000 shall be paid to the several States and Hawaii in equal shares, and the remainder to the States in proportion that the farm population of each bears to the total population of the several States -- no offset of State money required. June 20, 1936: Extension of Capper-Ketcham Act to Territory of Hawaii. (7 U.S.C. 341-8, 386c). June 6, 1945: An act amending Bankhead-Jones Act of June 29, 1935, by providing for further development of agricultural extension work as contemplated

by the Smith-Lever Act of May 8, 1914, through provision of additional sums, $4,500,000 for the fiscal year 1946, $8,500,000 for 1947, and $12,500,000 for 1948, and the years thereafter, and providing that $500,000 of the sum appropriated for each fiscal year is to be available for special allotment. (Public Law 76, 79th Cong.)

June 30, 1914: A law establishing the Bureau of Crop Estimates, later, by law of March 3, 1921, the Bureau of Markets and Crop Estimates, later still combined with the Office of Farm Management and Farm Economics to become the Bureau of Agricultural Economics, established by law of May 11, 1922. (7 U.S.C. 411.)

June 11, 1916: An act authorizing the Secretary of Agriculture to enter into cooperative agreements with the several States, Territories, or counties for the survey, construction, and maintenance of roads and trails within or partly within National Forests and appropriating $1,000,000 for each fiscal year to and including June 30, 1926, in all $10,000,000 to be available until expended for this purpose. (39 Stat. 358.)

June 17, 1916: The Federal Farm Loan Act set up Federal land banks to provide farmers with a source of Federally supervised cooperative credit by making long-term loans to farmers who use their farms as security, and creating the Federal Farm Loan Board, and the Federal Farm Loan Bureau. (12 U.S.C. 641.)

August 11, 1916: The United States Warehouse Act, as amended, providing for the licensing by the Secretary of Agriculture of warehouses in which agricultural commodities are stored for shipment in interstate commerce. (7 U.S.C. 241-73.)

August 11, 1916: The United States Grain Standards Act, as amended, authorizing the Secretary of Agriculture to investigate the handling, grading, and transportation of grain, and to promulgate standards of quality and condition for corn, wheat, rye, oats, barley, flaxseed, soybeans and such other grains as in his judgment needed such action. (7 U.S.C. 71-87.)

August 11, 1916: The United States Cotton Futures Act laying a tax on each pound of cotton involved in any contract of sale of cotton for future delivery upon exchange, unless specified types of contracts are used. (26 U.S.C. 1090-1106.)

July 3, 1918: The Migratory Bird Treaty Act, prohibiting the hunting of migratory birds and their shipment except under regulations issued by the Secretary of Agriculture, and involving the provisions of a convention between the United States and Great Britain for the protection of migratory birds concluded August 16, 1916. This was followed by the Migratory Bird Conservation Act of February 18, 1929, (16 U.S.C. 715) as amended, establishing the Migratory Bird Conservation Commission, with the Secretary of Interior as Chairman, and Secretary of Agriculture, as a member, which may acquire lands recommended by him as necessary for the conservation of migratory birds. (16 U.S.C. 703-11.)

August 15, 1921: The Packers and Stockyards Act, regulating the business practices of packers in interstate commerce and of stockyard owners or operators, and the commission merchants and others operating at yards posted by the Secretary of Agriculture pursuant to the act, and prohibiting unreasonable, unfair, unjustly discriminatory, and deceptive practices and devices. (7 U.S.C. 182-229.)

November 9, 1921: The Federal Highway Act, as amended, authorizing the Secretary of Agriculture to direct payments to the States by the Secretary of the Treasury on a specified basis for the construction of public highways. September 5, 1940: Authorized highway appropriation to be administered by Secretary of Agriculture and Federal Works Administrator; also provided for the survey, construction, reconstruction, and maintenance of development roads and trails within or adjacent to the national forests and of forest roads of primary importance to the State or community. (23 U.S.C. 1-25.)

August 31, 1922: The Honey Bee Act providing for the governing of importation of adult honey bees into the United States. (7 U.S.C. 281-282.)

September 21, 1922: The Grain Futures Act, to control transactions in grain involving the sale thereof for future delivery; later amended by the Commodity Exchange Act of June 15, 1936 (49 Stat. 1491), which regulates the exchanges, commission merchants, and brokers, who deal in future contracts covering a considerable number of agricultural commodities, and provides for the elimination of questionable market practices such as: Excessive speculation, use of contracts designed to mislead or defraud customers, wash sales, cross trades, fictitious sales, dealings by unregistered futures commission merchants or unregistered brokers, and so on. (7 U.S.C. 1-17.)

March 3, 1923: The Naval Stores Act, providing for the establishment by the Secretary of Agriculture of official standards for rosin and turpentine, requiring that all rosin and turpentine shipped in interstate commerce be sold under or by reference to such standards, and prohibiting deceitful practices in the sale of naval stores. June 16, 1938: (52 Stat. 746) Secretary of Agriculture authorized to utilize regional associations under the Soil Conservation and Domestic Allotment Act and other Government agencies in administering Naval Stores Conservation programs. (7 U.S.C. 91-99.)

March 4, 1923: The Filled Milk Act, declaring filled milk an adulterated article of food injurious to the public health and its sale a fraud on the public. (21 U.S.C. 61-63.)

March 4, 1923: The Agricultural Credits Act of 1923 authorizing the chartering of 12 Federal intermediate credit banks which make loans to and discount for production credit associations, banks for cooperatives, State and national banks, agricultural credit corporations, livestock-loan companies and similar financing institutions. (12 U.S.C. 1151-1322.)

March 4, 1923: The United States Cotton Standards Act, providing for the establishment of quality standards for cotton, forbidding the use of other than official standards in transactions in interstate commerce, publishing prices or quotations determined in or in connection with such transactions, and authorizing an inspection service. (7 U.S.C. 51-65.)

May 29, 1924: An act establishing the Bureau of Dairying, later Bureau of Dairy Industry, for the investigation of the dairy industry and the dissemination of information promoting it. (7 U.S.C. 401.)

June 7, 1924: An act providing for an expanded program of cooperation with the States in forest fire protection; for forest taxation and insurance studies; for cooperation with the States in furnishing forest tree seeds and plants for

reforesting farm lands and in assisting their owners in establishing and improving forest growth thereon; and for the extension of the national forests through the acquisition of lands by purchase or donation. (16 U.S.C. 564-568a, 515, 569, 570, 471, 499, and 505.)

July 2, 1926: An act authorizing the Secretary of Agriculture to establish a division of cooperative marketing to disseminate to cooperative associations, economic, statistical, and historical information regarding cooperative associations in the United States and foreign countries. (7 U.S.C. 452-453.)

February 12, 1927: The Import Milk Act designed to prevent the importation into the United States of milk and cream which do not comply with health requirements specifically designated therein. (21 U.S.C. 141-49.)

March 3, 1927: The Produce Agency Act, making it a criminal offense for any person receiving fruits, vegetables, melons, dairy or poultry products, for perishable farm products in interstate commerce, for or in behalf of another, to fail truly and correctly to account for the same, or to make false reports or statements relating to the handling or disposition of same. (7 U.S.C. 491-97.)

March 3, 1927: Cotton Statistics Act, as amended, authorizing the collection and publication of statistics of the grade and staple length of cotton and also provides for the classification and news service of producer groups authorized for cotton improvement. (7 U.S.C. 471-476.) August 8, 1946: Amendment to section 5 of the act entitled "An Act authorizing the Secretary of Agriculture to collect and publish statistics of the grade and staple length of cotton." (Public Law 689 - 79th Cong.) (7 U.S.C. 475).

March 4, 1927: The Federal Caustic Poisons Act, regulating interstate and foreign commerce in dangerous caustic or corrosive substances sold or exchanged in commerce, and preventing misbranding. (15 U.S.C. 401-11.)

May 22, 1928: An organic act authorizing all phases of forest and related research and the establishment of regional forest experiment stations. (16 U.S.C. 581-581i.)

January 14, 1929: Tobacco Statistics Act, as amended, providing for the collection and publication of statistics of tobacco and authorizing the Secretary of Agriculture to establish standards for the classification of tobacco. (7 U.S.C. 501-508.)

June 15, 1929: An act establishing the Federal Farm Board to promote the effective merchandising of agricultural commodities in interstate and foreign commerce and to place agriculture on a basis of economic equality with other industries. (12 U.S.C. 1141.)

June 18, 1929: An act providing for a census of agriculture and livestock which shall show the acreage of farm land, the acreage of principal crops, and the number and value of domestic animals on farms and ranges of the country. (13 U.S.C. 201 et seq.)

June 5, 1930: An act establishing a Foreign Agricultural Service to acquire information regarding the quality, competition, and demand for agricultural products, and the production, marketing, and distribution of such products in foreign countries. (7 U.S.C. 542.)

June 9, 1930: An act providing for expanded tree-planting operations on the national forests. (16 U.S.C. 576-576b.)

June 10, 1930: The Perishable Agricultural Commodities Act, as amended, requiring the licensing of commission merchants, dealers, and brokers handling fresh fruits and vegetables in interstate commerce, and declaring specified types of unfair conduct unlawful. (7 U.S.C. 499a-499i.)

June 17, 1930: (46 Stat. 672): Tariff Act of 1930, Sec. 201, Par. 1606, of which permits the importation, duty free, by citizens of the United States, for breeding purposes of animals, except black or silver foxes, if pure breed and registered in a book of record recognized by the Secretary of Agriculture for that breed; and Sec. 306 of which prohibits the importation of animals or fresh, chilled, or frozen meats from foot-and-mouth and rinderpest infected countries, and of meats which are unfit for human food or which do not comply with regulations of the Secretary of Agriculture. (19 U.S.C. 1201.)

March 2, 1931: An act to eradicate and control predatory animals injurious to agriculture, horticulture, forestry, animal husbandry, wild game animals, fur-bearing animals, and birds, also for protecting domestic animals through suppression of rabies and tularemia in predatory and other wild animals. (7 U.S.C. 426.)

July 21, 1932: An act creating the regional agricultural credit corporations under the Reconstruction Finance Corporation, and which, on March 27, 1933, came under the Farm Credit Administration, were authorized and empowered to make loans or advances to farmers and stockmen for various specified agricultural purposes. (12 U.S.C. 1148.)

March 27, 1933: Executive Order 6084 consolidated into one independent agency, the Farm Credit Administration, all Federal agencies and activities providing or supervising farm credit in the United States at that time.

May 12, 1933: The Agricultural Adjustment Act, later amended, was enacted to establish and maintain such balance between the production and consumption of agricultural commodities, and such marketing conditions therefor, as would reestablish prices to farmers at a level that would give farm commodities parity, or a purchasing power with respect to articles that farmers buy, equivalent to the purchasing power of the farm commodity in a base period of August 1909-July 1914, except for potatoes and tobacco for which the base period was August 1919-July 1929. (7 U.S.C. 601-71.)

May 12,1933: Emergency Farm Mortgage Act of 1933: An act authorizing the Land Bank Commissioner to make first and second mortgage loans to assist in the emergency refinancing of farm mortgage debts. (12 U.S.C. 1016.) July 12, 1946: This act extends the Emergency Farm Mortgage Act, as amended, to July 1, 1947.

June 10, 1933: (48 Stat. 123.) Export Apple and Pear Act protecting the reputation of American grown apples and pears in foreign markets and prevents deception or misrepresentation as to the quality of such produce. This act also requires inspection and certification by the United States Department of Agriculture. (7 U.S.C. 581-589.)

June 16, 1933: The Farm Credit Act authorizing creation of 12 production credit corporations and establishment of production credit associations, and of 13 banks for cooperatives. (12 U.S.C. 1131-48.)

January 31, 1934: Act creating Federal Farm Mortgage Corporation to supply funds for Land Bank Commissioner loans and to make loans to, and buy the bonds of, the 12 Federal land banks. (12 U.S.C. 1020.) July 12, 1946: Provided for repayment to the Secretary of the Treasury of excess subscriptions to the capital stock of the Federal Farm Mortgage Corporation, such excess to be held until additional subscriptions to its capital are necessary. Act also authorized Farm Credit Administration to study ways and means of making available to farmers, through the Federal Land Bank System, loans similar to those made by Land Bank Commissioner through Federal Farm Mortgage Corporation. (Public Law 505-79th Cong.) (60 Stat. 532.)

March 23, 1935: Transfer of Soil Erosion Service in Department of Interior to the Department of Agriculture. (Pursuant to Powers in Executive Orders 6252, August 19, 1933, and 6929, December 26, 1934.)

April 27, 1935: Soil Erosion Act, establishing the Soil Conservation Service to prevent soil erosion, thus preserving natural resources, controlling floods, maintaining the navigability of rivers and harbors, and carrying out other public purposes. The Service was authorized to conduct investigations and research, carry out preventive measures on Federal lands or by cooperative agreement with agencies and persons controlling other lands, and contribute services, equipment, money or materials in connection with such operations. February 29, 1936: Soil Conservation and Domestic Allotment Act continued and extended Soil Erosion Act of 1935, sections 7 to 17 of which authorized an agricultural conservation program in which the emphasis shifted from temporary adjustment to soil conservation and improved farm-management practices; it included provisions for apportionment of acreage allotments and payments to landlords, tenants, and share-croppers for carrying out soil-building and soil-conserving practices. (7 U.S.C. 608-1, 612b, 612c, 624, 1301, 1372, 1385, 1391; 16 U.S.C. 590a-590q.) July 25, 1946: Extends period within which Secretary of Agriculture may carry out the purposes of the Soil Conservation and Domestic Allotment Act by making payments to agricultural producers. (Public Law 546-79th Cong.) (16 U.S.C. 590h.) July 26, 1947: Virgin Islands' Soil Conservation and Farm Loans: Extends Soil Conservation and Domestic Allotment Act and titles I and II of Bankhead-Jones Farm Tenant Act to Virgin Islands. (P.L. 249, 80th Cong.)

April 30, 1935: Establishment of the Resettlement Administration by Executive Order 7027, pursuant to act of April 8, 1935, for administring projects involving resettlement of destitute or low-income families from rural and urban areas, including establishment, maintenance, and operation of communities in rural and suburban areas; to initiate and administer a program on soil erosion, stream pollution, seacoast erosion, reforestation, and flood control; and to make loans to finance the purchase of farm lands and necessary equipment by farmers, farm tenants, croppers or farm laborers. December 31, 1936: Transfer of Resettlement Administration to USDA by Executive Order 7530.

June 29, 1935: Bankhead-Jones Act: Authorized Secretary of Agriculture to conduct research into basic laws and principles of agriculture, providing for similar work by experiment stations, establishing a special USDA research fund. It provided a total appropriation of $980,000 to be paid annually in equal shares to the States and ultimately (see next page)

$1,500,000 additional, allotted annually to each of the several States, "in the proportion which the total population of each State...bears to the total population of all the States." (7 U.S.C. 427.) August 14, 1946: This act amends Title I of the Bankhead Jones Act and provides for further research into basic laws and principles relating to agriculture and to improve and facilitate the marketing and distribution of agricultural products. (Public Law 733 - 79th Cong.) (60 Stat. 1082).

August 23, 1935: The Tobacco Inspection Act, regulating transactions involving tobacco and establishing standards and grades by uniform classification and inspection procedures in order to control unwarranted price fluctuations. (7 U.S.C. 511a-q.)

August 24, 1935: "Section 32" appropriating for each fiscal year beginning with the fiscal year 1936, 30 percent of the gross receipts from duties collected under the customs laws during the calendar year preceding each fiscal year to encourage the exportation and domestic consumption of agricultural commodities and products. (7 U.S.C. 612c.)

August 29, 1935: An act authorizing the Secretary of Agriculture to enter into cooperative agreements with State officials to acquire State forest lands. (16 U.S.C. 567a.)

May 20, 1936: The Rural Electrification Act of 1936, establishing the Rural Electrification Administration and providing for loans to promote rural electrification and use of electric power. (7 U.S.C. 903.) September 21, 1944: The Department of Agriculture Organic Act of 1944 provides new authority for Reconstruction Finance Corporation to make loans to Rural Electrification Administration, beginning with the fiscal year 1945, at 1 and 3/4 percent per annum, and provides that prior loans shall be adjusted at the same rate. It provides that loans to borrowers be made at 2 percent per annum and for adjustment of interest rates on outstanding loans at the same rates. Extends from 25 to 35 years the period of loans under the act. (Public Law 425, 78th Cong.) December 23, 1944: An act authorizing the Rural Electrification Administration to make loans to cooperative associations to repay or refinance loans from the Tennessee Valley Authority. (Public Law 563, 78th Cong.)

June 22, 1936: The Flood Control Act, as amended, placing Federal investigation and improvements of rivers and other waterways for flood control and allied purposes under the jurisdiction of the War Department and Federal investigations of watersheds and measures for retarding runoff and waterflow and the prevention of soil erosion under the direction of the Secretary of Agriculture. (33 U.S.C. 701) December 22, 1944: An act authorizing various Agriculture Department postwar projects in connection with Flood Control. (Public Law 534, 78th Cong.)

June 24, 1936: The Peanut Statistics Act, as amended, providing for the collection and publication of statistics of peanuts. (7 U.S.C. 951-957.)

January 29, 1937: An act authorizing the Governor of the Farm Credit Administration to make emergency crop and feed loans. (7 U.S.C. 1007.)

May 18, 1937: The Cooperative Farm Forestry Act, providing for the cooperation of the Secretary of Agriculture, with the land-grant colleges and universities and State forestry agencies, in the development of farm forestry in States and Territories. (16 U.S.C. 568b.)

June 3, 1937: The Agricultural Marketing Agreement Act establishing and maintaining orderly marketing conditions for agricultural commodities in interstate commerce and establishing prices to farmers at a level that would provide parity, as well as protect the interests of consumers. This act authorized the establishment of quotas or allotments for the sale of certain commodities and penalties for those exceeding quotas set by the Secretary of Agriculture, and it reenacted certain provisions of the Agricultural Adjustment Act of 1933. (7 U.S.C. 601-671.) August 1, 1947: Marketing Agreements and Orders. Amends the Agricultural Adjustment Act of 1933, as reenacted and amended by the Agricultural Marketing Agreement Act of 1937, so as to make it possible, under a marketing agreement or order, to establish and maintain minimum standards of quality, maturity, grading, and inspection requirements for fruits and vegetables, even though prices of the applicable commodities are above parity; permits the levy and collection of assessments during periods when regulatory provisions of marketing agreement or orders are inoperative, and authorizes the expenditures of funds for any purpose which the Secretary might determine to be appropriate; and authorizes the requirement of compulsory inspection under a marketing agreement or order. (Public Law 305, 80th Cong.)

July 22, 1937: The Bankhead-Jones Farm Tenant Act authorizing the making of loans to farm tenants to enable them to become owners, also to laborers, sharecroppers, etc., upon acceptance of a scientific farm-management plan such as to enable a diligent farm family to carry on farming successfully in the locality. Provision was also made for rehabilitation loans to eligible individuals to enable them to purchase such livestock, supplies and equipment as would help them rehabilitate themselves as self-subsistent farmers, loans to be secured by lien on crops, chattel mortgages, or assignments from sale of farm products. (7 U.S.C. 1000-29.) July 26, 1947: Virgin Islands' Soil Conservation and Farm Loans. Extends the Soil Conservation and Domestic Allotment Act and titles I and II of the Bankhead-Jones Farm Tenant Act to the Virgin Islands. (Public Law 249-80th Cong.)

August 28, 1937: An act to assist in providing facilities for water storage and utilization in the arid and semiarid areas of the United States. The Secretary was directed to formulate and keep current a program of projects, to construct and to sell or lease various facilities, to cooperate with other agencies as deemed necessary, and to obtain options upon and acquire lands, rights, or interests therein or rights to the use of water. (16 U.S.C. 590.)

September 1, 1937: The Sugar Act, providing for the establishment of sugar marketing quotas by proration of the amount of sugar needed to meet consumers' requirements among domestic sugar producing areas, Hawaii, Puerto Rico, the Virgin Islands, the Commonwealth of the Philippine Islands and foreign countries and providing for payments to domestic producers of sugar beets and sugar cane upon compliance with specified conditions. (7 U.S.C. 1100-1183). June 20, 1944: An act extending for two additional years the provisions of the Sugar Act of 1937 and the taxes with respect to sugar. (58 Stat. 283). July 27, 1946: An act providing for extension until December 31, 1947, the provisions of the Sugar Act of 1937, as amended. (Public Law 558 - 79th Cong.) (7 U.S.C. 1183).

February 16, 1938: The Federal Crop Insurance Act authorizes insurance against loss of wheat crops. (7 U.S.C. 1501-1504, 1505-1518). July 21, 1941: An act amending the Federal Crop Insurance Act by authorizing insurance against loss on cotton also and increasing the annual appropriation to $12,000,000. July 12, 1943: The Agricultural Appropriation Act of 1944 prohibited the use of this appropriation for insurance of wheat or cotton crops planted subsequent to July 31, 1943. (57 Stat. 392). December 23, 1944: An act amending the Federal Crop Insurance Act and authorizing insurance on wheat, cotton and flax, commencing in 1945 and trial insurance on certain other crops. (58 Stat. 918). August 1, 1947: Experimental Basis for Crop Insurance. Amends the Federal Crop Insurance Act so as to limit, beginning in 1938, insurance to not more than 200 counties in the case of wheat, 56 counties in the case of cotton, 50 counties each in the case of corn and flax, and 35 counties in the case of tobacco; provides for insurance in 1948 on two additional commodities in not to exceed 20 counties each, and on as many as three additional commodities each subsequent year in not to exceed 20 counties each; provides that the counties selected are to be representative of the several areas where the agricultural commodity insured is normally produced; except those areas in which the income from such commodity constitutes an unimportant part of the total agricultural income of the area; provides for trying any plan or plans of insurance adapted to the insured commodity; and for the purpose of encouraging private insurance companies to re-enter the field of "all-risk" insurance, provides for the reinsurance of private insurance companies in not to exceed 20 counties. Other provisions deal principally with management and administration. (P. L. 320 - 80th Cong.)

February 16, 1938: The Agricultural Adjustment Act of 1938, as amended, providing for the orderly marketing of agricultural commodities through the establishment of acreage allotments and marketing quotas on cotton, wheat, corn, tobacco, rice, and peanuts and the making of loans by Commodity Credit Corporation on agricultural commodities. The act also provided for the establishment of four regional research laboratories for the purpose of finding new uses and markets for agricultural products and byproducts. (7 U.S.C. 1281-1407). February 6, 1942: An act amending the Agricultural Adjustment Act of 1938, providing for the adjustment of marketing equities and acreage allotments where farm land is acquired for defense purposes. (56 Stat. 51). July 7, 1943: A joint resolution amending the Agricultural Adjustment Act of 1938, as amended with relation to the marketing of burley and flue-cured tobacco. (57 Stat. 387). March 31, 1944: A joint resolution amending the Agricultural Adjustment Act of 1938, as amended, for the purpose of further regulating interstate and foreign commerce in tobacco. (58 Stat. 136). February 28, 1945: An act modifying the rules for establishing acreage allotments under the Agricultural Adjustment Act of 1938, as amended, and sections 7 and 17 of the Soil Conservation and Domestic Allotment Act, as amended, so as to permit the Secretary of Agriculture to credit cotton, wheat, or peanut acreages for war years where the farm's production history is not normally representative due to production of war crops or absence in the military service (Public Law 12, 79th Cong.) June 29, 1945: An act repealing

section 3 of the Agricultural Adjustment Act of 1938, as amended, relating to hops. (Public Law 91, 79th Cong.) July 28, 1945: A joint resolution further regulating national marketing quotas for fire-cured and dark air-cured tobacco for the marketing years 1946-47, 1947-1948 and 1948-1949, and authorizing the Commodity Credit Corporation, beginning with the 1945 crop, to make available loans or other price support at specified percents in the case of fire-cured and dark air-cured tobacco. (Public Law 163, 79th Cong.) February 19, 1946: An act amending the Agricultural Adjustment Act of 1938, as amended, with relation to the marketing of burley tobacco. (Public Law 302, 79th Cong.) July 24, 1946: Relating to cotton marketing quotas under the Agricultural Adjustment Act of 1938, as amended. Joint resolution providing that in view of the critical shortage of fats and oils and protein feeds, cotton marketing quotas shall not be proclaimed with respect to the marketing year beginning August 1, 1947, and no National, State, county, or farm acreage allotments for cotton for the 1947 crop shall be established. (Public Law 544 - 79th Cong.) (60 Stat. 662). July 24, 1946: Joint resolution providing that in view of the critical shortage of high protein foods and feeds, and fats and oils, peanut marketing quotas shall not be proclaimed with respect to crop of peanuts produced in 1947, and no National, State, or farm acreage allotments for peanuts for 1947 crop shall be established. (Public Law 545 - 79th Cong.) (60 Stat. 663). August 1, 1947: Peanut Marketing Quotas amends the Agricultural Adjustment Act of 1938; simplifies and strengthens the administration of the peanut-marketing quota provisions of the Act; eliminates the necessity of determining normal yields of individual farms except in cases of violations of the quota regulations; increases the penalty for marketing excess peanuts from 3 cents to a rate equivalent to 50 percent of the basic price support rate (the same penalty rate as now provided for wheat, corn, and cotton); provides for reductions in allotments in the year following the infractions; and eliminates the provision of existing law whereby the farmer could avoid payment of the penalty by delivering excess peanuts to an agency designated by the Secretary. (P. L. 323 - 80th Cong.)

April 25, 1939: Reorganization Plan No. I placed the Bureau of Public Roads in the Federal Works Agency and the Farm Credit Administration, the Federal Farm Mortgage Corporation, and the Commodity Credit Corporation in the Department of Agriculture.

May 9, 1939: Reorganization Plan No. II placed the Bureau of Biological Survey in the Department of Interior and the Rural Electrification Administration in the Department of Agriculture. A portion of foreign agricultural service in the Department of Agriculture was transferred to the State Department.

August 9, 1939: The Federal Seed Act to regulate foreign and interstate commerce in specified agricultural seeds and to prevent unfair practices. (7 U.S.C. 1551-1610).

August 11, 1939: The Wheeler-Case Act authorizing water conservation in Great Plains and in arid and semiarid areas under the Department of Interior, with the Department of Agriculture participating in certain respects. (16 U.S.C. 590y).

April 2, 1940: Reorganization Plan No. III combined the Division of Marketing and Marketing Agreements of the Agricultural Adjustment Administration and the Federal Surplus Commodities Corporation into the Surplus Marketing Administration in the Department of Agriculture.

April 4, 1940: The Schwellenbach Act providing for the delegation of regulatory functions by the Secretary of Agriculture (i.e., the issuance of orders, etc., after notice and hearing, which have force of law). (5 U.S.C. 516-a).

April 11, 1940: Reorganization Plan IV transferred the Weather Bureau to the Department of Commerce, but authorized the Department of Agriculture to continue to make snow surveys and conduct research on (2) relationships between weather and crops, (b) long-range weather forecasting, and (c) relationships between weather and soil erosion. This plan transferred the Food and Drug Administration to the Federal Security Agency, except the functions relating to the Insecticide Act and the Naval Stores Act, which were administered by the Agricultural Marketing Service. Certain functions of the Soil Conservation Service relating to soil and moisture operations conducted on Department of Interior lands were transferred to the Department of Interior.

October 8, 1940: An act which authorized operators of country public grain warehouses, if they lack sufficient space to accommodate all depositors, to move storage grain, under regulations prescribed by the Secretary of Agriculture without the prior cancellation of such country receipts, to other warehouses. (7 U.S.C. 608f).

October 10, 1940: An act authorizing the President, in the interest of national defense, to requisition certain articles and materials, which have been ordered, manufactured, etc., for export purposes, the exportation having been denied under section 6 of the act of July 2, 1940. (54 Stat. 1090). June 30, 1945: An act continuing the act of October 10, 1940, as amended, until June 30, 1946. (Public Law 101, 79th Congress).

March 11, 1941: The Lease-Lend Act providing for the lease, loan, etc., of war materials, including agricultural commodities or articles in the interest of the defense of the United States. (22 U.S.C. 411-19). April 16, 1945: An act extending the Lease-Lend Act to June 30, 1949. (Public Law 31, 79th Cong.)

July 1, 1941: An act authorizing the Secretary of Agriculture to support a price for the producers of any nonbasic agricultural commodity at 85 percent of the parity or comparable price therefor through commodity loan, purchase, or other operations, when he finds it necessary to encourage the production of

such commodity. By the act of October 2, 1942, the rate was increased from 85 to 90 percent. By the act of June 30, 1944, the rate on cotton was increased to 92½ percent, and by the act of October 3, 1944, the rate on cotton was again increased to 95 percent. (15 U.S.C. 713, 713a-1, 713a-4, 713a-8.)

October 16, 1941: An act authorizing the President during the national emergency to requisition the property required for the defense of the United States. (55 Stat. 742.) June 30, 1945: An act continuing the act of October 16, 1941, as amended, until December 31, 1946. (Public Law 102, 79th Cong.)

December 18, 1941: The First War Powers Act, 1941, authorizing the coordination of executive bureaus, offices, etc., by the President for national defense and the successful prosecution of the war. It also exempts war contracts from certain restrictions upon authorization of the President. (50 App., U.S.C. 601-622.)

December 23, 1941: An act which abolished the Virgin Islands Homestead Authority and transferred the administration of the Homesteads Projects in the Virgin Islands from the Virgin Islands Government to the Department of Agriculture. (55 Stat. 857.)

January 30, 1942: The Emergency Price Control Act of 1942, as amended, creating an Office of Price Administration to stabilize prices of commodities (including agricultural commodities) and rents, and authorizing the Price Administrator, by regulation or order, to establish maximum prices. It provides for the prior approval of the Secretary of Agriculture before any action shall be taken with respect to any agricultural commodity except for enforcement and individual price-increasing adjustments. (50 App., U.S.C. 901-946.) July 25, 1946: This act extends to June 30, 1947, the Emergency Price Control Act of 1942, as amended, and the Stabilization Act of 1942, as amended. (Public Law 548 - 79th Cong.) (60 Stat. 664).

January 31, 1942: The Mexican Border Act providing for the regulation by this Department of entries from Mexico of railway cars and other vehicles, baggage, and other materials which might carry insect pests and plant diseases, and for inspection, cleaning, and disinfection of such vehicles and materials, and requiring fees to be charged which will cover service costs as nearly as may be. (7 U.S.C. 149.)

February 23, 1942: Executive Order 9069, consolidating certain agencies within the Department of Agriculture into the Agricultural Marketing Administration, the Agricultural Conservation and Adjustment Administration, and the Agricultural Research Administration.

March 5, 1942: An act, as amended, authorizing the Secretary of Agriculture to administer a program for the developing of guayule and other rubber-bearing plants. (7 U.S.C. 171.)

March 27, 1942: The Second War Powers Act increasing the powers of the President during war times. The following titles are applicable to this Department.

Title II authorizes the acquisition and disposition of property for war purposes by Government agencies. Title III contains the authority for priority and allocation powers in connection with national defense contracts. Title XIII contains authority for inspection and audit of war contractors. The act is to remain in force until December 31, 1944, or until such earlier time as Congress or the President may designate. (56 Stat. 176). December 20, 1944: An act continuing until December 31, 1945, the following titles of the Second War Powers Act: Titles I to VII, IX, XI and XIV. It also amends Title III so as to provide for judicial review of suspension orders by the United States district courts for the district in which the petitioner has his principal place of business. (58 Stat. 827). December 28, 1945: An act amending the Second War Powers Act and continuing until June 30, 1946, Titles I to V, inc., and Titles VII, XI, and XIV. (Public Law 270, 79th Cong.).

May 30, 1942: Executive Order 9177, defining additional functions, duties and powers of the Secretary of Agriculture, among others, relating to the procurement of war material abroad.

June 22, 1942: An act providing for the inspection of quality and condition of farm produce received in interstate commerce. (7 U.S.C. 414).

October 1, 1942: Executive Order 9249, based on Title II of the Second War Powers Act of 1942, authorizing the Secretary of Agriculture to requisition property necessary for war purposes in connection with the Emergency Rubber Project or in connection with the storing and warehousing of agricultural commodities and products.

October 2, 1942: An act authorizing the President to issue an order stabilizing prices, wages, and salaries affecting the cost of living, setting forth the formula for determining the price below which no maximum price shall be established for any agricultural commodity and authorizing and directing the Commodity Credit Corporation to make loans upon cotton, corn, wheat, rice, tobacco and peanuts at specified rates. Pursuant to this act, Executive Order 9250 was issued, authorizing the Secretary of Agriculture and the Price Administrator, jointly, to establish or maintain or adjust prices of agricultural commodities. (56 Stat. 765).

December 5, 1942: Executive Order 9280, centralizing and delegating authority to the Secretary of Agriculture with respect to the production and distribution of food to meet war and essential civilian needs.

December 11, 1942: An act providing for domestic control of production and distribution of the opium poppy and its products, and requiring Department agencies to assist and advise the Treasury Department upon request. (21 U.S.C. 188).

March 26, 1943: Executive Order 9322, consolidating certain agencies within the Department of Agriculture into an Administration of Food Production and Distribution, and providing for the further centralization and delegation of authority with respect to the production and distribution of food in the War Food Administration.

April 10, 1943: Executive Order 9328, authorizing the Administrator of Food Production and Distribution and the Price Administrator to stabilize prices of agricultural commodities.

April 19, 1943: Executive Order 9334, consolidating certain bureaus within the Department of Agriculture into a War Food Administration, and transferring of certain powers, functions, and duties of Secretary of Agriculture to War Food Administration as a further step in centralizing and delegating authority with respect to distribution and production of food. June 29, 1945: Executive Order 9577, transferring the functions, duties, and powers of the War Food Administrator to the Secretary of Agriculture.

April 29, 1943: An act authorizing the War Food Administration to assist in providing an adequate supply of workers for production and harvesting of essential agricultural commodities. (57 Stat. 70.)

July 8, 1943: An act authorizing the Secretary of Agriculture to adjust titles to lands acquired by the United States subject to his administration, custody, or control within 10 years after acquisition of such lands. (57 Stat. 388.)

October 28, 1943: Executive Order 9392, transferring certain powers, functions, and duties of the Secretary of Agriculture to the War Food Administrator.

December 3, 1943: An act authorizing the creation of the National Agricultural Jefferson Bicentenary Committee, with the Secretary of Agriculture as Chairman. (57 Stat. 595.)

March 31, 1944: An act authorizing the Secretary of Agriculture and the Secretary of Interior to establish cooperative sustained-yield units on forest land under the jurisdiction of the Secretary establishing the unit. (Public Law 273, 78th Cong.)

June 22, 1944: The Servicemen's Readjustment Act of 1944, as amended, providing for guaranty of loans to veterans for the purchase, upon approval by the Administration of Veterans' Affairs of farms and farm equipment. This act also amends the Bankhead-Jones Farm Tenant Act by making veterans eligible for the benefits included therein. (58 Stat. 284-301.)

June 30, 1944: The Stabilization Extension Act of 1944, amending the Price Control Act by providing that the Administrator shall adjust maximum prices with respect to fresh fruits and vegetables in order to make allowances for increases in cost of production and other factors. It provides for the publication in the Federal Register of written orders or regulations by agencies exercising supervisory or policy making powers and amends the sections relating to procedure, review, and enforcement. It amends the Stabilization Act by making it unlawful to establish any maximum price for any agricultural commodity below the highest applicable price standards; authorizes all lawful action to assure that the farm producer of the basic agricultural commodities receives not less than parity price or the highest price received by such producers between January 1, 1942, and September 15, 1942. In the case of loans on cotton it increases the rate to 92½ percent of the parity price. (58 Stat. 642.)

September 21, 1944: Department of Agriculture Organic Act of 1944. This act consists largely of various legislative authorizations which have previously appeared annually in the Agricultural Appropriation Acts, but which have not been a part of basic legislation. The act carries provisions relating to the following: Rural electrification, animal disease control, insect and plant control, research, forestry, AAA programs, Soil Conservation Service, marketing work, Farm Credit Administration, and general administrative provisions. (Public Law 425, 78th Cong.)

October 3, 1944: The Surplus Property Act of 1944, establishing a Surplus Property Board to supervise the disposal of surplus property. It provides for disposal of food by the War Food Administration, authorizes export subsidies on agricultural commodities, imposes restrictions on sales of certain agricultural commodities, and includes provisions to facilitate the sale of surplus property in rural areas with the assistance of the Agricultural Adjustment Agency in situations where crop production is or is threatened to be impaired by shortages of trucks, machinery, or equipment. (50 App. U.S.C. 1611-1646). September 18, 1945: An act establishing in the Office of War Mobilization and Reconversion a Surplus Property Administration headed by a Surplus Property Administrator. It abolishes the Surplus Property Board and transfers its functions, personnel, records and property to the Surplus Property Administrator. (Public Law 181, 79th Cong.)

October 3, 1944: The War Mobilization and Reconversion Act of 1944, establishing the Office of War Mobilization and Reconversion, to be headed by a Director, making the Office of Contract Settlement, the Surplus Property Board, and the Retraining and Reemployment Administration parts of this office. Creates an advisory board to advise with the Director and to include members who have had experience in business, labor, or agriculture. Creates a Retraining and Reemployment Administration to supervise and direct the activities of all executive agencies, except the Veterans' Administration, relating to retraining, reemployment, vocational education, and vocational rehabilitation. Provides for advances to State unemployment funds in certain cases. Authorizes the Federal Works Agency to make loans or advances to States and political subdivisions to aid in financing investigations and other actions preliminary to the construction of public works. (50 App. U.S.C. 1651-1678).

December 20, 1944: An act authorizing and directing the Secretary of Agriculture to compromise, adjust, or cancel indebtedness arising from loans and payments made or credit extended to farmers under the provisions of several laws and programs administered by the Department. (12 U.S.C. 1150-1150c).

February 24, 1945: An act providing that the financial transactions of all Government corporations shall be audited annually by the General Accounting Office beginning with the current fiscal year (1945). (Public Law 4, 79th Cong.)

April 12, 1945: An act continuing the Commodity Credit Corporation as an agency of the United States through June 30, 1947, and increasing its borrowing powers to $4,750,000,000. It suspends for the duration of the war and a specified period thereafter the restrictions on the sale of cotton contained in section 381 (c) of the Agricultural Adjustment Act of 1938, and provides that with specific exceptions, farm commodities shall not be sold by the Corporation during the period of such suspension at less than the parity or comparable price; exempts certain operations of the Commodity Credit Corporation from the restrictions upon the making of subsidy payments and purchases for resale at a loss imposed by section 2 (e) of the Emergency Price Control Act of 1942, as amended, and imposes certain limitations upon the amount of losses which may be incurred and paid in connection with such subsidy operations and the buying of commodities for resale at a loss, and provides, beginning with the fiscal year 1946, for Treasury appraisal of assets pursuant to the act of March 28, 1938, under new valuation formula. (Public Law 30, 79th Cong.) March 21, 1946: An act amending section 3 of the Act of April 12, 1945, relating to the limitations imposed upon the Commodity Credit Corporation in the making of subsidy payments and the buying of commodities for resale at a loss. (Public Law 328, 79th Cong.) June 30, 1947: Commodity Credit Corporation continues the CCC as a U. S. Agency, without change, through June 30, 1948 (P.L.130, 80th Cong.)

June 23, 1945: An act continuing subsidy payments and purchase and sale operations affecting, among other things, meat, butter, and flour. (Public Law 88, 79th Cong.)

June 30, 1945: An act amending the Federal Farm Loan Act, the Emergency Farm Mortgage Act of 1933, the Federal Farm Mortgage Corporation Act, and the Servicemen's Readjustment Act of 1944 by enlarging the scope of such acts. This act, among other things, authorizes the Federal Land Banks to make loans up to 65 percent of the normal value of farms mortgaged. (Public Law 98, 79th Cong.)

June 30, 1945: A joint resolution continuing until June 30, 1946, the Emergency Price Control Act and the Stabilization Act. It amends the Emergency Price Control Act by prohibiting government action, without prior written approval of the Secretary of Agriculture, with respect to any agricultural commodity or requirement applicable to any processor thereof, except for enforcement and individual price-increasing adjustments. It defines "agricultural commodity" as including livestock and requires price increases to be allowed on account of increases in postal charges for collect-on-delivery sales. It amends the Stabilization Act by prohibiting maximum prices on beef, mutton, and pork products which do not allow a reasonable profit to the industry as a group on each species, and provides that while the Stabilization Act is in effect, no slaughtering limitation shall be imposed on a plant if the Secretary of Agriculture has certified that the plant is sanitary and that the meat is suitable and exempts from the provisions plants operating under the Meat Inspection Act. (Public Law 108, 79th Cong.).

July 31, 1945: An act increasing the amounts to be expended by the Commodity Credit Corporation under section 3 of the act of April 12, 1945, with respect to livestock and livestock products, wheat and wheat products and butter fat and butter products, and reducing the amounts authorized for subsidy payments on meat, butter and flour correspondingly. (Public Law 164, 79th Cong.).

August 11, 1945: An act authorizing the War Food Administrator and the Secretary of Agriculture to adjust boundary disputes by settling claims to certain so-called Sebastain Martin grant lands in the State of New Mexico which are administered under Title III of the Bankhead-Jones Farm Tenant Act of July 22, 1937. (Public Law 179, 79th Cong.).

December 6, 1945: The Government Corporation Control Act. Title I relates to wholly Government-owned corporations and requires that annually a budget program shall be submitted to the President containing such information as the Bureau of Budget may prescribe and that financial transactions of these corporations shall be audited by General Accounting Office each year and a report of such audit made to Congress. Title II relates to mixed ownership corporations and provides for the audit by General Accounting Office of financial transactions of these corporations for any period during which Government capital has been invested and for a report of such audit to Congress. Title III contains general provisions relative to the operation and control of these corporations, and also provides that no corporation shall be created, organized, or acquired hereafter except by Act of Congress, and that no wholly-owned corporation created under the laws of any State, territory, or possession of the United States shall continue after June 30, 1948, unless prior thereto the same shall be reincorporated by Act of Congress. (Public Law 248, 79th Cong.)

April 30, 1946: An act transferring to the Secretary of Agriculture all functions relating to the breeding, raising, producing and marketing of domestically raised fur-bearing animals or products thereof, which functions were previously under the Department of Interior. (Public Law 369, 79th Cong.)

June 4, 1946: National School Lunch Act. This Act provides for assistance to the States in the establishment, maintenance, operation, and expansion of school-lunch programs, and for other purposes. (Public Law 396 - 79th Cong.) (60 Stat. 230).

June 11, 1946: Administrative Procedure Act. This act provides various means for the improvement of the administration of justice by prescribing fair administrative procedure to be followed by the various government agencies. (Public Law 404 - 79th Cong.) (60 Stat. 237).

June 24, 1946: This act authorizes the condemnation of materials which are intended for use in process or renovated butter and which are unfit for human consumption. The purpose of the act is to protect interstate and foreign commerce from process or renovated butter which is unclean, unwholesome, unhealthful, or otherwise unfit for human food, and it authorizes the Secretary of Agriculture, through inspectors appointed by him to inspect all milk, butter, butter oil, and other ingredients intended for use in the manufacture of process or renovated butter, all process or renovated butter, and all factories wherein process or renovated butter is manufactured. The Secretary of Agriculture has exclusive administration and enforcement of the seizure and denaturing or destruction of ingredients intended to be used in manufacture of process or renovated butter and the denaturing or destruction of process or renovated butter, but any ingredients before they come into the possession of the manufacturers of process or renovated butter and after such ingredients leave the manufacturers and come into the hands of wholesale or retail dealers shall come under the powers and duties of the Food and Drug Administration of the Federal Security Agency. The act imposes a fine of not more than $1,000 or imprisonment of not more than six months, or both, for violations. (Public Law 427 - 79th Cong.) (60 Stat. 300).

July 24, 1946: Joint resolution to provide for the establishment of an international animal quarantine station on Swan Island, and to permit the entry therein of animals from any country and the subsequent importation of such animals into other parts of the United States. (Public Law 522 - 79th Cong.) (60 Stat. 633).

July 30, 1946: An act authorizing the Secretary of Agriculture to continue administration of and ultimately liquidate Federal rural rehabilitation projects, and for other purposes. (Public Law 563 - 79th Cong.) (60 Stat. 711; 40 U.S.C. 436, 437, 438).

August 14, 1946: Farmers Home Administration Act of 1946. This act is to simplify and improve credit services to farmers and promote farm ownership by abolishing certain agricultural lending agencies and functions, by defining the lending powers of the Secretary of Agriculture, by authorizing Government insurance loans to farmers, by creating preferences for loans and insured mortgages to enable veterans to acquire farms, by providing additional specific authority.

and directions with respect to the liquidation of resettlement projects and rural rehabilitation projects for resettlement purposes. The act does not apply to the Tennessee Valley Authority. (Public Law 731 - 79th Cong.) (60 Stat. 1062).

August 14, 1946: An act to provide for further research into basic laws and principles relating to agriculture and to improve and facilitate the marketing and distribution of agricultural products. (P.L. 733 - 79th Cong.)

July 31, 1947: Research and Marketing Appropriations. Amends the Research and Marketing Act of 1946 so as to provide that not less than 20 percent of the funds "appropriated", rather than those "authorized to be appropriated", for general research shall be used by State agricultural experiment stations for conducting marketing and research projects approved by the USDA. (P.L. 297 - 80th Cong. 1st Sess.)

February 28, 1947: An act authorizing the Secretary of Agriculture to cooperate with the Government of Mexico in the control and eradication of foot-and-mouth disease and rinderpest. (Public Law 8 - 80th Cong.)

March 31, 1947: Sugar Control Extension Act of 1947. This act extends the powers and authorites under certain statutes with respect to the distribution and pricing of sugar. (Public Law 30 - 80th Cong.)

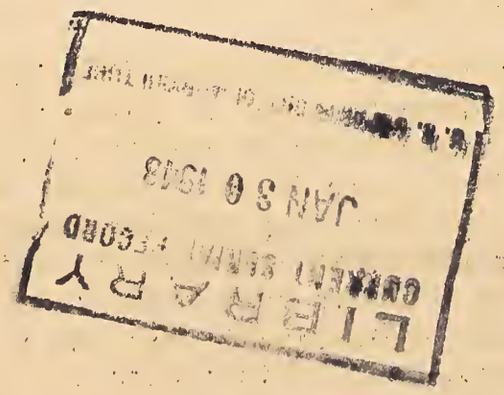
June 25, 1947: Federal Insecticide, Fungicide, and Rodenticide Act. This act regulates the marketing of economic poisons and devices. It makes it unlawful to distribute, sell or deliver in the U. S., or its territories, or foreign countries, certain economic poisons, and makes provisions for the registration of such poisons. The Secretary of Agriculture is authorized to make rules and regulations for carrying out the provisions of the bill, and the bill provides for penalties of fine and imprisonment for violations thereof. It also provides for seizure of such economic poisons, whether domestic or imported, and also exclusion of those imported. The provisions of the bill take effect upon enactment, except those pertaining to rodenticides and herbicides, 6 months after enactment, and as to insecticides and fungicides and other economic poisons, one year after enactment. This act repeals, one year after enactment; The Insecticide Act of 1910, approved April 26, 1910, 36 Stat. 331, 7 U.S.C. 121-134. (Public Law 110 - 80th Cong.)

June 25, 1947: Cited as "Forest Pest Control Act." It provides for the protection of forests against destructive insects and diseases. It authorizes the Secretary of Agriculture to conduct surveys on forest lands to detect and appraise infestations of forest insect pests and tree diseases, and to take measures against such pests and diseases. The act supplements existing legislation. (Public Law 104 - 30th Cong.)

July 31, 1947: Farm Labor Camp Disposal. Authorizes USDA, in addition to the authority in the Farmers' Home Administration Act of 1946, to dispose of farm-labor supply centers, labor homes, labor camps or facilities, and any equipment pertaining thereto or used in the Farm Labor Supply Program, for such prices and under such terms and conditions as the Secretary may determine reasonable, to any public or semi-public agency or nonprofit association of farmers in the community who will agree to operate and maintain such facilities for the principal purpose of housing persons engaged in agricultural work and to relieve the Government of all responsibility in connection therewith; sets the expiration date for this authority at June 30, 1949; provides that after January 30, 1948, and pending sale thereof, no facility shall be continued in operation except under

contractual arrangements with responsible public, or semipublic agencies or nonprofit associations of farmers; provides that facilities for which no contractual arrangement has been made by January 30, 1948, shall be liquidated as expeditiously as possible. (P.L. 298, 80th Cong.)

August 8, 1947: Sugar Act of 1948. Reenacts the Sugar Act of 1937 with changes; extends the termination date from December 31, 1947 to December 31, 1952; and extends the sugar tax to July 1, 1953. Requires the Secretary to estimate each year the sugar requirements of consumers in the continental U. S., taking into account various factors so as to provide a supply of sugar that will be consumed at prices which will not be excessive to consumers and which will fairly and equitably maintain and protect the domestic sugar industry. Establishes fixed quotas for domestic areas totaling 4,268,000 short tons (domestic beet 1,800,000; mainland cane, 500,000; Hawaii, 1,052,000; Puerto Rico, 910,000; Virgin Islands, 6,000), a fixed quota of 952,000 short tons for the Republic of the Philippines, and allots to Cuba and full duty countries the balance of the estimate of consumption requirements, with 98.64 percent alloted to Cuba and 1.36 percent to full duty countries. Provides that any Philippine deficit is to be realloted to Cuba (95 percent) and full duty countries (5 percent) and that any deficit of any domestic area or Cuba is to be prorated to the other domestic areas and Cuba which are able to supply such deficits. Guarantees for Cuba a minimum quota of 28.6 percent, which is equivalent to her share of the quota under the Sugar Act of 1937 at consumption levels at or above 6,682,670 short tons. Provides that, if the Cuban quota after reallotment of deficits would otherwise fall below 28.6 percent, the proration of the Philippine deficit to full duty countries would be 1.36 percent instead of 5 percent and that any further addition needed to maintain the 28.6 percent quota would be deducted prorata from domestic quotas. Continues provision for suspension of quotas by Presidential proclamation in event of emergency but provides that the direct consumption portion of the quotas shall not be subject to suspension unless the President specifically finds that an emergency exists which requires their suspension. Authorizes the Secretary to withhold or withdraw any quota increase for any foreign country over that provided for such country under the Sugar Act of 1937 if such country denies fair and equitable treatment to U. S. nationals. Continues the conditional payment provisions of the Sugar Act of 1937 with respect to marketing limitations for producers, employment of child labor, the payment of fair and reasonable wages to sugar beet and sugarcane workers, and the payment of fair prices for sugar beets and sugarcane purchased by processors who are also producers. Eliminates the farming practice condition for payment. (P. L. 388, 80th Cong.)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